SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1892.

Hints Toward Reform. We shall certainly not put a dead stop to

all immigration from Europe. We shall

certainly put a check upon indiscriminate

immigration to this country. We must somehow limit the number of alien immigrants permitted to come here. appose, for example, by way of suggestion.

that we set the number at 100,000 a year. We might admit only those aliens who are in sound physical condition. We might require immigrants to possess at least a unall amount of money, maybe \$100 per head, as some assurance against foreign pauperiam here.

We might, in short, make a series of desirable rules for the regulation of immigration to the United States from Europe rules which could be rigidly enforced, and the cost of the enforcement of which should be met by a tax upon immigration.

It would be unwise and impolitic to cut of immigration altogether and forever. It is unwise and impolitie to let overwheiming swarms of immigrants of all kinds come here without restraint, without sub jection to a systematic, lawful, and rightful body of prescriptions.

At this time, in the face of danger from the cholera, bars are raised against immigration; but they are only for temporary service. When taken down they must be replaced by laws of permanent application.

There must be no further trifling with a question that is of supreme importance to our country.

### Solid New Jersey.

Judge WERTS has only to register his for mal acceptance of the call to duty, with which the united Democracy of New Jersey has honored him, and the campaign in that State will open with bright prospects of harmony and success.

The new State Committee as completed on Thursday afternoon and announced yes terday is very well made. It is a committee of no faction, clique, or ring. Strong in respect of the individual character and political ability of its members, it is thoroughly representative, and it brings to focus upon the present canvass the common purpose of all the elements in the party.

Harmony means victory for the New

Jersey Democrats. The attitude of the Hudson county leaders since the Trenton Convention has been honorable, loyal, and highly creditable in view of the exciting nature of the preliminary contest. If there is anywhere any sign of sulking over the defeat of Mr. Young, we have not observed it. The friends of Senator McPHERSON in Hudson and outside have joined with the original advocates of Judge WERTS's nomination in representing to the candidate of the majority that the demand made upon his services, much against his personal inclination, is a command that no Democrat such as he is must hesitate to obey.

There is no Hudson county faction, and no anti-Hudson now. The Hon. George B. WERTS of Morris, at present domiciled in Hudson, is the candidate of that stronghold of Democracy. Hudson is Democratic, and it will do its duty.

## Against Their Own Interests.

The affectionate interest of the Republican party in the colored citizens begins about Sept. 15 of every Presidential year. and ends on the Tuesday after the first Monday in November. Between those dates nothing is too good for the colored Republican. The amount of taffy and long sweetening poured upon him by the Republican journals and speakers is such as is known commonly nowhere but in the fortunate land of Cockayne, where the griddle cakes call at your door every morning at your last hour, and obligingly bring butter and genuine maple syrup with them. The colored Republican is often made painfully sware at other seasons that he must take what he can get and be mighty glad of it: on errands and to black boots; but in the warm spells of the canvass how great and good he is, like Parts handsome and like AECTOR brave. The eyes of the country are upon him, he is told, and the Republican party expects every colored citizen to do his duty, and he generally does it and strives to believe that the kicks of last year were only love pats.

On Wednesday night last there were at least three meetings of Republican colored clubs in this town, and probably there were others which were not reported. This activity will continue through the campaign, and at the end the colored Republicans can ask themselves once more what they have got by supporting the Republican party. Their loyalty to the Republican party is honorable to their capacity for devotion and fidelity, but is it good politics or common sense?

If the Republican party is successful in the coming elections, the prosperity of the colored citizens in the Southern States will be greatly checked. The relations between the white population and the colored population at the South will be clouded with suspicion and hostility. The deadly shadow of the Force bill will rest upon every Southern State, and the fear of Negro Domination will chill the feeling of old kindness between the two races. The triumph of the Republicans means a terrible blow to the whole South, but most of all to the colored race, for in the end the less civilized and more imperfectly organized race must go to the wall.

The colored citizens will observe, too, that the Hon. BENJAMIN HARRISON is afraid to stand by them or by his own convictions.

## A Mild Wluter After a Hot Autumn.

There are already meteorological signs of a mild winter hereabouts. Snipe, the tellers in the congress of weather birds, have been seen to fly south. Swallows stayed morth three weeks after their regular time to deave, and that is regarded as another sign; of an open winter. Robins are still engering north of the Potomae, and would have flown south ten days ago, the weather sharps declare, if they hadn't felt in such bopes as they are possessed of that we are going to have a late fall and a warm winter. A woodcock shot in Pennsylvania last week had only a few feathers on it, and that's another sure sign of mild weather. Bo much for the birds.

A coon trapped in a cornfield the other night was as poor as a crow, and that is held to mean that the weather will be so relid that he will be able to be out every day, instead of having to hibernate, as was the case last winter. At this time last year the coons were as fat as pigs, and they lived on the fat while they were cooped up in hellow trees on account of the biting

to lie dormant, and bears will roam over the scrub oak ridges from Christmas to Easter. The fur of woodchucks is much thinner than usual, and that is a sure indication of an open winter.

Moreover, rattlesnakes are crawling in the nuckleberry patches as lively as they were n midsummer, and that is another sure sign of midwinter mildness. Blacksnakes are as numerous as they were two months ago. Last year they took promptly to their dens on the first of September. The testimony of the animals and the reptiles appears to be complementary to that of the birds.

But if the winter months are to be mild, the autumn of 1892, which begins officially to-morrow, is going to be uncommonly warm. Senator HILL has started the ball rolling, and the Democrats in other portions of the country are up and doing. There is to be a hot fight against the Repub licans. There is going to be a generous use of party ammunition and political explosives. Science and strategy will be utilized by the Democratic chieftains, and the Republicans will not be allowed to rest upon their arms until after Nov. 8: and they will not get much resting thereafter if, as indications multiply to prove, the Democrats

are alive to the exigencies of the situation. While, therefore, we cannot adduce the inarticulate testimony of robins, raccoons, snipe, blacksnakes, swallows and woodchucks in support of the declaration, we believe that this is going to be a hot autumn, politically speaking.

### The Presbyterian Situation.

The Pan-Presbyterian Council in session at Toronto is described by its Secretary as 'far greater than the famous gathering at Westminster which formulated the Confession and catechisms." The present Council has "twenty millions of Christians at its

This would seem to be a convincing proof that Presbyterianism has prospered exceedingly under the strict and stiff Calvinism of the Westminster Confession. The old and severe doctrines of election and of damnation seem to have been spiritual food very nourishing to the denomination, thus far, at least. This Council's members, the Secretary reports, "come from every quarter of the habitable globe," furnishing evidence that Calvinish has prospered in both Christendom and heathendom. He does not add, as he might, that the Presbyterians in the past have always been distinguished for their doctrinal conservatism. Other Protestant bodies may have been swept by varying winds of doctrine, but the Presbyterians have remained fast anchored to the faith proclaimed and defined by the Westminster divines, the faith of Calvinism.

On last Wednesday Princeton College in New Jersey was opened for its 144th year with the largest freshman class in its whole history. The total number of its undergraduates is also much larger than ever efore, or between 1,000 and 1,100; and the prospect that this great aggregate will increase largely is so bright that the institution will hasten to make preparations for the accommodation of the throng. The Theological Seminary, connected with the college, is also more crowded than ever before, and it is growing more rapidly than any other Presbyterian school of divinity. Princeton is the home of the strictest Calvinism. It has made no compromises with that Presbyterian party which seeks to change the Westminster Confession and make it agreeable to people who find the doctrine of everlasting damnation disagreeable. It will consent to no modification of the ancient standard which impairs its Calvinistic spirit.

Meantime the Rev. Dr. BRIGGS has returned from abroad, and the Union Theological Seminary of this city will proceed with its teaching that the whole system of theology proclaimed and defended at Princeton is based on superstition purely. Apparently that teaching has been very popular of late years, with the Presbyterians of this neighborhood more especially. It gets rid of the uncomfortable doctrine of Bible. It relieves the minds of Presbyterians of fears provoked by the theology of Princeton and the Wesminster Confession. Yet while Princeton gains in importance at a rate unprecedented for its rapidity in all be is treated by the Republican politicians | the long history of the institution, Union as elight, unmeritable man, fit to be sent falls back. Calviniam prospers at the hands of the Presbyterians, but Briggism languishes for the lack of their practical

These are the hard facts of the Presbyterian situation as they appear at present. It looks as if the Calvinistic and Biblical party had won the day, and consequently the Briggs party will have to retire from the field of contest, and go over into some other camp than the Presbyterian.

## Great Britain and Venezuela.

The Orinocosis to Venezuela what the Mississippi is to the United States. Surpassed in South America only by the Amazon and La Plata, this great river furnishes. with its branches, the chief waterway for Venezuela's commerce, and an outlet for its interior provinces to the sea.

The right to the exclusive control of the mouth of this great stream, after being for generations in Venezuela's possession, has of late years been wrested from her by England. British officers have established themselves on Point Barima at the mouth of the river, and the boundary of British Guiana has also been extended in the interior over territory claimed by Venezuela, to the rich Yuruari mining district.

Whether other steps have recently been taken by Great Britain to increase her foothold in the disputed portion of Venezuela does not appear. It is probable that the civil war prevailing in that republic and the need of protecting American citizens and their property constitute the real reason for the despatch of Admiral WALK-ER's vessels thither. The suggestion, hownver, is made that Venezuela's distress may prove England's opportunity, and that while civil strife is absorbing the attention of the people the Demerara Government may push its outposts still further westward. It is quite conceivable, according to the fears of some Venezuelans, that England may even find in the prevailing dissensions an excuse for declaring a temporary protec-torate over their country. The Government of the United States cannot but be alive to the fact that its friendly proposal of arbitration in the boundary dispute two years ago was practically nullified by Great Britain, through imposing conditions that made it impossible for Venezuela to accept it. But there is thus far nothing to indicate that JOHN BULL is seeking to take advantage of Venezuela's weakness for fresh

encroachments. The boundary dispute between Great Britain and Venezuela dates back to the acquisition by the former of the Dutch territory on the Essequibo River under the treaty of London in 1814. Indeed, its real origin must be traced still further, to the trenty of 1631, in which the Spaniards and the Dutch agreed that the Orinoco colonies belonged to the former and the Essequibo colmather. This winter the coons won't have onies to the latter. Venezuels, which de-

rives its title from Spain, insists that the Dutch never had any rights west or north of the Essequibo. This, however, is a point that Great Britain cannot be expected to concede, since she will claim that the whole valley of the Essequibo went under that treaty to the Dutch, as the whole valley of the Orinoco went to Spain. But even Mr. Huon Warr, M. P., the Chairman of the New Chill Gold Mining Company, admitted in 1893 that the previous treaty of MUNSTER, in 1648, inended that Spain should command the mouth of the Orinoco, and accordingly suggested the restoration of Punta Barima to Venezuela. This, however, was perhaps due to the fact that the interests of his company were not on the coast line, but in the Yuruari mines of the interior, where he suggested no concessions.

In has been said on the Euglish side of the question that there is no doubt that Dutch settlers went as far as the River Pomaron, about forty miles north of the Essequibo. In fact, a colony called New Zealand appears to have been founded there in 1613, and in 1621 Holland made grants in that region to the Dutch West India Company. There is no doubt also that the British advanced promptly to the Pomaron after their acquisition of Demerara, and subsequently to the Moroco which flows easterly into the sea at the mouth of the Essequibo. But even should British dominion be conceded to that point, it would be a long distance short of Barima Island, which the British now claim. Half a century ago, when SCHOM-BURG, an engineer acting for the English Government, penetrated as far as Barima and Amacuro, setting up posts as if to take possession, Venezuela's remonstrances secured their removal. Four years earlier the British Legation had indirectly recognized the authority of Venezuela at Punta Barima, by demanding a lighthouse there for the safety ofcommerce.

The Venezuelan boundary question is eminently one for submission to impartial arbitration. Lord Salishuny, when such a settlement was suggested by Mr. BLAINE in 1890, after the request of Venezuela for the intervention of the United States, offered to submit certain points to arbitration, "reserving only that territory as to which they believe their rights admit of no reasonable doubt." Of course, that ended the attempt. Perhaps it may be renewed at a more favorable moment.

### Better Be Sure Than Sorry.

Our esteemed and powerful Democratic contemporary, the Chicago Herald, declares that the Chleago tariff plank is the basis of the Democratic canvass. The issue is "free trade," straight and unqualified, and "the Democrat who, by tongue or pen, seeks to qualify or limit the purpose of the party to destroy protection root and branch, should "pass over to the enemy." The Herald puts its economic attitude into still more pronounced relief by asserting further that it "does not delude itself nor seek to delude any of its readers with the idea that the Force bill is the issue involved." We will prove to our contemporary that it is altogether wrong, both in what it approves and what it rejects. The States of New York, Connecticut, and New Jersey. electorally indispensable for the election of CLEVELAND and STEVENSON, believe in the principle and policy of protection. But while they are against the policy which the Herald seeks to champion in the name of Democracy, they are as certainly with the Democrats in opposition to the Force bill. Moreover, while the presentation of the Force bill as the determining issue will help the Democrats of these three States, and of the South also, to carry their elec toral tickets, we venture to say that it will in no wise hinder any patriotic efforts toward the same end in Illinois.

Illustrated lectures on the tariff seem to be a form of Republican amusement or instruction this year. As far as connection with the vital issue of the year or effect upon the votes is concerned, an illustrated lecture by that eminent political Pre-Adamite paleonhell by getting rid of the infallibility of the | tologist, the Hon. George Frience Hoan, upon Reminiscences of the Dodo would be as convincing and as germane. The tariff and the megatherium are not in it this year.

> In the public circular just issued by the special committee of the New York Chamber of Commerce there is this sentence: "We look upon New York at the present time as one of the safest places in the country in which to The five members of the Chamber who sign this circular are men whose names stand for integrity, honor, and good faith. They are men who would not abide any misrepresentation, who would not under any circumstances give any unjustifiable assurance, and who enjoy the perfect confidence of the whole business community of the United States. Their words will be satisfactory everywhere.

There has been no death from cholera in this city within the past ten days, and there is no case of it here. Dr. JENKINS, the vigliant Health Officer of the Port, says that "all danger of cholera get-

ting into this city is at an end." Probably as many as 20,000 of the New Yorkers who have summered outside of the city have returned to their homes here since the opening of this month.

Since the head of the Hon. JAMES CORBETT, the AJAX of the Golden Gate, touched the stars and broke the face of the Man in the Moon, has anything been heard to the advantage or disadvantage of the German Emperor? James the Slugger has risen, and William the Pragmatical has set or been sat upon. Fame nust have her little diversion, though flies fleck the face of King and Kalser.

We are informed that, since the supply of domestic help from Europe has been stopped. an unusual number of colored domestics are coming here from the Southern States, especially from Virginia and the Carolinas. If our orts are closed against immigrants for a good while, and if immigration be hereafter restricted, we may expect here thousands of colored young women ready for household service as cooks, chambermaids, laundresser nursery maids, waitresses, and maids of all work. They can get bigger wages in New York and other places up North than they have been in the habit of getting down South, and here are other things here which are fully as attractive to colored folks as to white folks. Some of our intelligence offices have already

sent agents south of the l'otomac. In old times, the wealthy families of Virtinia. South Carolina, and other Southern States got first-class service from their colored servants, who were then slaves. The cooking of many households in or near Richmond, and of many others in or near Columbia and Charleston, used to be tip-top and tempting, different from the French, but possesses of virtues not known in the cafes of Paris, not in the Café Bignon, or Café Vefour, or Café Riche, or even the old-time Cafe Procope, where VOLTAIRE and other notables used to enjoy the succulent and piquant dishes from the cuisine. The Columbia banquets that used to be served every day in the mansions of the HAMPTONS and the Prestons-why, the antique gods, now silent in limbo, would, in the days of their glory, have smiled at the sight of them, smiled again at the smoke of them, and smiled steadily all over the frontispiece, cheek by jowl, while taking them in. A gastronomes who does not know the best Carolina and Virginia cookery has something to learn.

Then the colored housemalds in the Bouth | real estate column about "ongo used to be well-mannered, cleanly, tidy, care-

ful, and faithful. We hope they are so yet. The colored nurses knew how to tend a baby, and the colored laundresses knew how to wash things. We trust they have not lost any of

their competence in these lines. The people of New York and other places who need domestic help are seeking for colored help, now that the supply of white help from Europe is cut off. The news has reached the Southern States.

'Tis pity 'tis true that the Hon. WILLIAM ELI BARRETT, late Speaker of the Massachusetts House of Representatives, and present editor of two of our exteemed Boston contem-Hop. W. WALLACE CRAPO of New Bedford as a succession to the Hon. LAURENS DAWES. The Hon. HENRY CABOT LODGE BARRETT'S chief competitor for the old shoes of Mr. Dawes, and in bringing out Mr. Charo as a candidate against Mr. Lobde, Mr. BARRETT has shown an irony which makes the Day'r. WEBSTER of Nabant shiver and shake. It is Mr. Caapo's distinction to be the head of the great Hoodoo tribe. He has beaten three Republican candidates for Governor of Massachusetts, and yet has never succeeded in being nominated himself. Mr. Barnerr's homicidal design against Mr. Longs cannot be doubted after this effort to dip the forelock of the forehanded but unfortunate Charo into the soup once more. Mr. Longe is a clever, handsome man, and to be pitied for his misfortunes. The Force bill ought to beat him, and CRAPO seems an unnecessary and merely cumulative punishment.

We are glad to find that there is a single institution in New England which has 808 can consecutiously approve. Has it ever tried a shode Island clambate "- Providence Journal."

There is one New England institution which we most cordially approve, namely, the Proridence Journal; and as for clambakes, we have from a valued citizen of Providence a genera invitation to attend one, which we trust may yet materialize into a fact.

Can it be possible that the poet, CHARLES KIELY SHETTERLY of Utien, Michigan, and our distinguished and thoughtful fellow citizen. the Hon. ALBRIDGE C. PETTIBONE, are one and the same person?

A valued correspondent favors us with the subjoined rather indignant communication: "Sin: The following article appears in to-day's Sox, ". Reap with Carr. -- Republican platform: Protection to American industries

to american industries

"Democratic platform: Tariff for revenue only.

"The first means goods used in America are to be made in America, and the second means they are to be made in Europe. Goods made here means wages earned here. Goods imported means wages carned in Europe. Surope. "Which shall it be !- Ade."

"The above article is very misleading. How is it " A DEROCRAT. appears in your paper ?

It appeared because it was an advertisement. paid for as such at full rates, and marked as such, as our correspondent may ascertain by reading the final letters at the bottom of it. Our advertising department is open to all parties and all doctrines, and any matter that is not immoral or scandalous is welcome as an advertisement to any place its promoters may choose to pay for.

It will be interesting to learn what Sa-FORGNAN DE BRAZZA has been doing in the months since he disappeared from Since we heard of him on the upper Sanga River, a northern tributary of the Congo, DE BRAZZA has turned his face custward, and, at ast accounts, was marching as fast as he could travel to the upper Nile for the alleged purpose of annexing EMIN Pasha's old province to the French possessions. The British newspapers are warning the Government that lish herself in the Albert Nyanza region.

England has also another possible rival in that region. A strong force of the Congo Free State has been on the Makua River within striking distance of the Nile for many months and it is no secret that the British Govern ment has been corresponding with the Go ernment of the Free State as to the destinaion and object of this force. The British Foreign Office is suspicious of its intentions Unless Great Britain soon takes formal pos session of the Albert Nyanza region, as it has irendy tried to do on paper, it is not unlikely that the enterprising DE BRAZZA or the industrious Congo State agents will fling other flags to the broeze there.

The bicyclist, who of late years has been having it nip and tuck with the trotter, has politics. The shadow of his retreating footcrossed the two-minute line through Johnson's mile in 1:56 3-5 at Independence. How soon will the four-footed beast follow suit?

The number of people arriving in the United States from Europe during the second half of this year of 1892 will be vastly less than the number who have come here during the corresponding period of any other year since the year 1844, leaving out of this account the two first war years, when immigraion was very light.

The number of Americans bound for Europe from the opening of this month of September till the close of the year will be very much smaller than the number during the corre ponding period of any other year in the past quarter of a century.

These two facts are of momentous interest both to Europe and America. Nearly a quarter of a million of people who

but for the outbreak of cholera, would have immigrated to the United States from foreign countries this year are compelled to stay in those European countries. Many millions of American dollars that, but

for the cholera. American tourists would have taken to Europe and spent there between the present autumn season and next spring, will be kept in this country.

The countries of Europe must hold the masses of people who were about to come ere. Those favored European countries that have always got most of the large amount of money spent by American tourists will get less than usual of that desirable money for some time to come.

The stoppage of European immigration t the United States must have an unfavorable effect in several countries of Europe, but will not have that kind of an effect in this country The retention here of much American money that, in the ordinary course of things, would have been expended abroad, will not be cause of grief in the United States.

The outbreak of cholers in Europe in 1892 has been a very influential incident of the year's history.

We find enjoyment in the reading of our Kafir contemporary, Imvo Zabantsundu, printed in the Kafir lauguage for the perusal of the native Kafirs living in that part of British Kafirland which lies on the castern side of Cape Colony, in southern Africa. The latest number of our South African contemporary which has reached us is dated Aug. 18, and is full of news that must be interesting to all the people of the vast region between upper Zululand and Cape Agulhas. It has the news of politics, commerce, sport, religion, crime and foreign countries, besides a lively contro versy about the Bible between Dr. Soca and the Roy. Mariwayr. There can be nedoubt that the dark races of southeastern Africa are making progress under British rule, and that the centre of civilization thereabout is Williamstown, the capital of British Kafirland, where our contemporary is printed. In reading Imre Zabantsundu, it is curious to observe how lish words are creeping into Kafir speech, and that these words are indicative of the peculiar influence which the English traders exerkulu amahlanu e knitted skirts," that "Flan elettes 2 nge radi," that "I quilts zam-abaiu ziqala." that "Kwisebe draper; ngexesha." that "Zamadoda ze Tweed ziqali Lwi 6 shillings," and that there is now for sale "Zamsledi, ishuzi, under linen ne yokutshata" We also find news in a

ubukulu." and other properties described

in a mixture of Kafir and English. Again it is curious to observe, in an article signed by Mr. Boxwe, that "Igumbi elikulu yi Saloon Kubona first class Emaka-

zikazini." All over the pages of our Kaffr contemporary we observe evidences of English influence upon the native speech, dress, customs, trade, and theology. About half a century ago, when the English took possession of the region in which our contemporary is published, the Kafir language was unwritten, but our contemporary now prints it in good, plain

Those of our business men who are striving to push American trade in South Africa would do well to read regularly the Imro Zabantmunds. The Kafir speech is not hard to learn.

### BILL'S GREAT SPEECH.

Democrate Unite in Saying that It Marks the Turning Point in the Campaign,

From the Chicago Harald, David B. Hill is a man of too much power among the Democrats of New York for the national managers of the party to have thought for one moment of ignoring him. He was the choice of the solid Democracy of New York for the Presidency of the United States, and that Democracy remained steadfast in support of his candidacy until the nomination had been given to another. In view of the importance which attaches to the electoral vote of New York, it is easy to see the desirability from a partisan standpoint of having Senator Hill publicly proclaim his allegiance to the ticket and the platform. From the Chicago Time

It will be helpful not only in New York, which may now be reasonably counted upon for Cleveland, but it will also be of great advantage to the Democracy of the West.

From the Chicago Daily Globe. Logical, exhaustive, and impassioned, the speech takes rank as the ablest and profoundest examination of current issues yet presented to the public. From the Lynchlarg Daily Adean

David Bennett Hill has won new friends by his Brooklyn speech and grappied old friends more firmly than ever to his side. Let us elect Cleveland this year, and David Bennett Hill will not be too old for President in 1896. From the Appeal-Arabanche.

The music of sincerity was heard in all that From the St. Louis Reputlic. There is no shuffling or evasion in the speach

with which Senator Hill declared his position in the New York campaign. From the Affanta Constituti Whatever Senator Hill's Republican or

Democratic enemies may think about it, the speech marks a turning point in the campaign. From the Lynchburg News, The speech fully attested his unswerving devotion to his party and his high-minded conception of his obligation.

From the Richmond Dispatch Surely victory will perch upon Cleveland's banner borne by Hill.

From the Raleigh State Chronicle Yesterday on the streets its tone and sound Democracy were the subjects of the most favorable comment.

From the Greenstorn Daily Record. We believe he is the greatest statesman in

America. From the Glens Falls Republican. It is the best defence of the Democratic position in this campaign yet presented.

From the New London Morning Tr'egraph. There is nothing of the Achilles tempera ment in David B. Hill's composition. He is a stanch Democrat, who will work indefatigably

From the Newburgh Daily Register. It has now become a campaign document, and its logic is unanswerable.

From the Philadelphia Daily Ecening Telegraph. It is by all odds the masterpiece of the Dem eratic campaign up to this point, not excepting the address of Mr. Cleveland at Madison Square Garden in July last.

A Single Voice in a General Chorus of

## THE SILENCED MUGWUMP.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The present Presidential contest may seem to some persons to be devoid of those features of excitement, uncertainty, and interest which they are accustomed to and delight in, but I think that there is a sliver lining in the clouded sky for all patriotic citizens of sound sense and discernment. I mean by this, that we are seeing the last of the Mugwump in New York

steps rewards our vision. The Presidential

canvass of 1892 has done him up. We will soon be rid of him for good and all. As THE SUN has already pointed out, the plugs have been already pulled out of the Mugwump craft and the charges drawn from the Mugwump arsenal. There is an end to mendacious and hypocritical criticisms of city affairs; there is an end to the denunciations of able and distinguished Democrats; there is an end to all attacks upon party organization on the Democratic side; there is an end to the pretended divorcing of municipal from national politics. The hollowness of the whole, lying crusade is manifest, and the Mugwump tongue in check, with all of the aubmissive ness of contrite humility, are pleading with the Tammany leaders to forget the past, and no such outerles and censures as disgraced

hoss of contrite numbers, are pleading with the Tammany leaders to forget the past, and no such outeries and censures as disgraced the town two years ago ever will be heard from them again. Thus ends all possibility of Mugwump mailgnity damaging the local Democracy in the future. The Mugwump frauds, as critics of local Government, are forever discredited in New York.

But that is not all, or the best, of it. Should Mr. Cleveland be elected, he is under obligations most solemn to recognize only the regular Democratic organization in the distribution of Federal patronage. David B. Hill, as Senator, is at the head of the Democracy of the State in Washington, and while he is, no place, however insignificant or obscure, can be given to any person not favored by the regular Democracy of New York, which in this city is Tammany Hall. That disposes of the hopes of the Mugwumps, of their chief opportunities for mischief, and of any possibility of interforence by them. To quote a prize ring phrase, "It puts them to sleep." A great gain to Democracy! Would that such had been the rule in Washington from 1825 to 1828.

On the other hand, should Benjamin Harrison win, the liepublicans, owing nothing to the Mugwumps guerrillas, would be under no obligation to either recognize or roward them. A Republican President, elected without Mugwumps and thus we are sure to be rid of them however the election may turn out.

That a gain worth striving for. What will the political dickie birds do then, poor things? They can't attack the administration of the city Government by Tammany. Either Cleveland or Harrison will be indifferent to their threats and protests, and the whole cackling orew of noisy Mugwumps will be climinated from our political battles here henceforth. A gool riddance, I say.

Let imape! sound.

Let all rejoice. Let frumpe! sound. Their jig is up. No Nurs around. New York, Sept. 22. A HAPPY DEMOCRAT.

Let Them All Do Their Best! From the Allerny Tiwes Union. Now if Mr. Vilas will do as much to carry Wisconsin

## Mr. Dickinson to carry Michigan, Mr. Resell to carry Bassachusetts and Mr. Barrity to carry Pennsylvania, as Mr. Hill will do to carry New York for Cleveland and Stevenson, victory will be assured. A Burometrie 81 1.

From the Allentones Bem. An Easton girl is as accurate a weather gauge as the suppy weather smooths down her spirits and she is then the sweetest-tempered girl in school. Many de

The Son is the ablest edited newspaper in the United

A Potent Remedy. Ricketts-Young Hoggins has been cured of his in

"I see. Another case of gold cure."

JUDGE MATHAM'S DECISION.

Legality of the Apperilonment and of the ALBANY, Sept. 23.-Judge Mayham's opinion in the Utica election case covers thirteen pages, and in the main is devoted to an elucidation of the legality of the apportionment by

districts. This he divides into two parts.

the last Legislature of Senate and Assembly

First, was the session at which such apportion-

ment was made another or the same session at which the census was taken? and, second, was the Legislature bound to give each district a distinct arithmetical division without the use of any discretion? The question of including persons of color, untaxed, raised by the prosecution, is barely touched upon, Judge Mayham holding that there is no such recognized class of people under the amendthe extra session, he holds, in a long argument, in which many cases are cited, that the Legislature, having finished its business and adjourned, the assembling of it together by virtue of a proclamation of Gov. Flower made it virtually another Legislature. The law evidently never intended, when it said "next Legislature," that it meant a new elected body, for if it had the State in this particular case could not be apportioned until the year 1804, when a new Senate would be elected. It simply meant that there must be distinctive action, and that the census returns should not action, and that the census returns should not be used immediately. So the session, called even an hour after a sine die adjournment, was perfectly legal and its distinctive action in accord with the provisions of the law. The law allows the Governor to call an extra session for the purpose of enecting neglected legislation, and this reappertionment was a matter that had been neglected since 1876, When it was intended by the Constitution that an act should be done by another Legislature subsequently chosen it is expressly so provided, as in the provision that is made in relation to the constitutional amendments, where it is expressly provided that they shall be adopted by two different legislatures, not by two sessions of the Legislature, before being submitted to the people for their action. The law under which we are noting does not speak of different legislatures, but only of next session.

It regard to the distribution of members

of different legislatures, but only of next session.

It regard to the distribution of members and the inequality of the members in the districts, while the law reads that the Legislature should apportion as nearly as possible according to the number of inhabitants, it does not require the Legislature to follow that plan, but allows a great deal of discretion. In allowing this discretion it practically takes out of the hands of the court any power to redress, even a gross cvil, in this direction. In any event, oven if this be a matter of consideration by the court, and if the distribution is unequal and inequitable, the court cannot, with propriety, compel the Secretary of State to issue notices of election under the Apportion ment act of 1879, for the reason that under that act it is much more unequal and inequifiable than provided in the Apportionment act of 1832, and it would be decrying one evil to return to an even more flagrant one. There is nothing whatsever in the action of the Legislature in this particular that can be considered as being in defiance of the Constitution.

As to the question that this was not the

considered as being in defiance of the Constitution.

As to the question that this was not the
year in which to take the census, the opinion
says that the provision of the Constitution is
directory and not mandatory; that the Legislature, having falled to make provision for
enumeration in the rear directed by the Constitution, may lawfully dose in any year.

The Court of Appeals will meet on Oct 3.
The Rochester election case, being an appeal
from an order, while not on the calendar now,
will be put there as a preferred cause. The
Utica case, decided by Judge Mayham yesterday, will also go on as a preferred cause.

### NAVAL PARADE PREPARATIONS.

Descendants of the First Discoverers of America to Celebrate Its Rediscovery. Superintendent Byrnes notified the Colum-

ous Celebration Committee on Naval Parade yesterday that, although New York city has police jurisdiction over the North River to the New Jersey shore, such police supervision does not include the direction and control of the river's navigation, and therefore it would be impossible to stop the running of ferrypoats on the occasion of the parade. The committee discussed the matter for some time. and came to the conclusion that they would try to preserve the column of vessels from inerruption by the utilization of the Naval Resereve as a police patrol in a dozen or more tugboats. Commodore S. Nicholson Kane will have charge of all the arrangements for

will have charge of all the arrangements for the parade.

The Mayor of Baltimore notified Mayor Grant yesterday that the Baltimore Firs Department will send one fire company with steamer, hose cart, and horses.

The United Scandinavian Singing Societies offered the services of 150 trained singers, reputed to be descendants of the original Norse discoverers of America, to assist in celebrating Columbus's rediscovery. Fifty singers of the Abvasinian Choral Union (colored) also offered their services.

offered their services.

The Journeymen Plumbers' Association, numbering 2,100 members, announced that they propose giving a musical and literary antertainment at Central Hall, 147 West Thirty-second street, on the evening of Oct.

10. They also ask that their 2,100 members be allowed to march in the civic parade.

## HE DIDN'T MEAN TO SPIT.

William McDonald Acquitted of the Charge of Maliciously Irjuring a Picture. William McDonald, a clerk and a member of the Ninth Regiment, who served with his regi-

ment during the recent railroad strike at Buffalo, was tried yesterday in the General Sessions, before Judge Martine, upon an indictment charging him with malicious injury to property, in expectorating tobacco juice upor the picture, "Celebrating the Freedom of Antwerp," in the Metropolitan Museum Art, on Aug. 14. The picture is valued at \$1,000.

Watchman Budd testified that he saw McDonald lean over the railing and expectorate upon the picture. Curator Story said that it was necessary to take down and clean the picture and reglid the frame at a cost of \$50. McDonald explained that a companion made than y remark about two Chimpers. McDonald explained that a companion made a funny remark about two Chinamen who were walking about the gallery wearing long rubber overcents. McDonald laughed, and tobacco juice ran down his throat and choked him, and he involuntarily expectorated. Two memwho were with McDonald gave corroborative testimony. The jury after deliberating for twenty minutes acquitted McDonald.

# A Candid Statement from a Mugwamp.

I'm a Mugwump; anti-Tammany; a Cleveland man

I've heard enough of Slupsky and of Chauncey M I hate and loathe Protection, and the blood within me When I see victorious politicians parcel out the spoils.

The Sex beats on the Mugwemp with a scorebing wishering ray,
Pulls Tammany, or Chauncey, or Sinpaky every day;
While reformers of the tariff and of civil service rules, Are referred to with its compliments as humbugs or a

That I sometimes rise in holy wrath and fling it in the And tell my folks that never will I read that sheet

I'll stop it right awny! and my folks laugh at me then. For they know well, and I do, that I'll read it every That I'll never cease to read it till I am a Joshua

Who stopped The Sex some years ago to aid him in a fight With a lot of scurvy rascals whom he wished to put to

And that's just it ! Whenever there is troub's in the When accountrels and lawbreakers strive to get the When Policy instead of Hight dictates the course pur By those who pase as leaders of the fickle multitude;

When things are getting upside down, criss-cross, and

Till honest people, rattled are honestly in doubt If b'ack is black or white is white, then cear and strong and bright Tor Sex shines out and vivid'y illuminates the Right. For THE SOX, like Boswell Flower, who really didn't

For the votes of clamoring Democrats who dig the In times of public craziness throws Policy soids, And never shapes its course to suit the running of the

Hooray for such a paper! Never mind its little tokes On Mugwumps, tariff smashers, and other splendie But here's at least one Mugwump who will stop THE STN !

Asthmatic troubles and soreness of the lungs or throat are usually overcome by Dr. Jayne's Expecto-tant, a sure curative for all colds -Ade

THE AMBERGS ARE AT PEACE.

Did Lote Fuller's Enemy Start the Story of

terms.

The rumors current in theatrical circles for the past week or so that Manager Gustav Amberg and his wife, Mario Engel, were at cross purposes, with a divorce suit in sight, and involving the name of the serpentine dancer, Lole Fuller, wore explicitly denied vesterday, Mr. and Mrs. Amberg, so their friends declare, are in Europe together and are on good

They were last heard of through Mr. Amberg's lawyer. I. N. Falk of Lewison & Falk. who is also Miss Fuller's counsel. Referring to the rumors yesterday. Mr. Faik said: "I have recently received a letter from Miss Fuller in which she states that Mr. and Mrs. Amberg started for Paris together on Sept. 11. Miss Fuller remains in Berlin for a while. Meand Mrs. Amberg are making a tour of Europe, and I presume that they are now either in Paris or in London. I am sure that the reports about domestic troubles between them at present are untrue. The statement that Mr. Amberg and Miss Fuller left this city together for London is also without foundation. Mr. Faik exhibited documentary proof of his assertions. He holds letters and cable-grams showing that Mr. Amberg went abroad several weeks shead of Miss Fuller. The latter sailed early in July in company with her mother. Mr. Amberg, according to Mr. Falk, was then in London awaiting her arrival. Mrs. Amberg joined her husband later. Mrs. Amberg las been a singer on the operatic stage, and she and the serpentine dancer are said by friends of both to be on amicable terms. They stopped at the same hotel in lierim. Mr. Amberg looks after Miss Fuller's business intorests. As counsel for Miss Fuller's business intorests. As counsel for Miss Fuller unmors in circulation about his client had their origin with a personal enemy of hers, whose name he did not care to mention. Anyhody acquainted with her history could guess the source, he added. ports about domestic troubles between them

### A BIT OF MITKIEWICE'S PAST.

## 28 Years Since This Indictment for Theft.

The notorious "Count" Eugene Mitklewies, occupied Recorder Smyth's attention for a brief time yesterday in the General Sessions. District Attorney Nicoli submitted to Recorder Smyth a time-stained indictment for grand larceny against Mitkiewicz and moved for its

dismissat. Mitklewicz was not in court, but he was represented by Charles W. Brooke. The indictment was found on Dec. 10, 1863. indictment charged that on Nov. 8, 1863, Mitkiewicz stole a diamond ring valued at \$750 from Julia Lomelino, then a visitor at the house of Nathaniel H. Wolf, Jr., of 61 East

house of Nathaniel H. Wolf, Jr., of 61 East Thirty-fifth street.

Mitkiewicz, it is alleged, was a frequent caller upon Miss Lomelino, and often admired the diamond ring that she wore. Finally he asked her to allow him to see it, and he kent it, and falled to return it. In the mean time, as alleged, he sold the ring for \$500 to Philip liein, who then kept a sewelry store in the Fifth Avenue Hotel. When Mitkiewicz was arraigned in the General Sessions upon the indictment on the day of its finding, he pleaded not guilty. In reply to the Clerk's formal question he said that he was 18 years of age, a native of St. Petersburg, and that he had no occupation. a native of St. Petersburg, and that he had no occupation.

District Attorney Nicoll said to Recorder Smyth that twenty-eight years had passed since the indictment was found, and no effort had been made to try Mitkiewicz. No witnesses could be obtained at this late date, in his opinion, to support the indictment, and he therefore did not see any reason for allowing it to remain in existence. Recorder Smyth endorsed the indictment: dersed the indictment:

"The District Attorney, in person moving in open court for leave to enter a noise proseque on this indictment, the motion is granted."

### MRS. SEAMAN'S WILL

An Attempt to be Made to Break It Twelve Years After Probate.

In behalf of about forty clients, Lawyer George W. Wilson of 335 Broadway has brought an action for ejectment against Lawrence Drake, the chief heir under the will of Mrs. Ann Drake Seaman, who died about twelve years ago, leaving a fortune estimated at from \$2,000,000 to \$4,000,000. The plaintiffs propose to prove, first, that the will under which Drake inherits was a forgery, and, second, that if Mrs. Seaman made a will she did so subject to undue influence and when of unsound mind. The will was contested in 1880, but was allowed to be probated. There was to have been an appeal, but it was not made.

At the trial in 1880 it was shown that, from being a good business woman. Mrs. Seaman became incapable of taking care of her affairs, which were managed for her by Drake, her specond cousin. She did everything Drake told her to do, and acting, it is claimed, under his dictation, she signed the will making him her chief heir. Mrs. Seaman's alleged unsounders of mind dated from February, 1873, when she fell into the Harlem River from the gangplank of a small boat plying between Harlem Bridge and High Bridge. Witnesses whose testimony could prove her incapacity for making a will and the influence Drake had over her are said to have unaccountably dispersional at the time the will was probated. to undue influence and when of unsound over her are said to have unaccountably disappeared at the time the will was probated. Mr. Wilson promises to explain their disappearance when the case comes up for trial. It is set down for the October term of the Bupreme Court.

## SUNBEAMS.

-Pickerel are caught in the Bronx within the Hmita of Bronx Park, especially in the mill pond below Pel-tram avenue bridge, and thickly settled as the region is there is no swarm of anglers on the stream. pound pickerel is not an unusual catch even by those who do not troll from a boat, but are content to bait with sunfish or minnows and cast line from the shore. -interesting orthographic oddities now and then meet the eye upon the outskirts of New York. "Fryed" chicken is advertised in staring black letters at a basket" picuic grounds on the heights above Fort Lea A resort near Fort George announces "genuine R Island clambakes for parties made here to order." a tight closed shanty hard by some one has painted is letters that betray an unskilled hand, " Danger powder

one that flourishes on the west side, in Horatic street, near Fourth. It forms a dense bowery such from the street gate to the stoop of an old-fashioned three-story house, and, with the aid of younger vines of the same sort, covers two-thirds of the house front. The main stem of the vine is quite six inches in diameter at the ground, and its branches look like long, stout cables as they reach for yards along their supporting arbor. -One of the most significant curios in New York is a copper globe in the Lenox Library. It is only four and a half inches in diameter, but it is believed to be the earliest globe to lay down the new discoveries by Columbus. It dates back to the first decade of the sixteenth century. The little it shows of this hemisphere is mostly wrong, and the few names would be recogpized only by experts in matters geographical, but the

globe is rightly esteemed one of the chief treasures of a rare collection.

-6wedish girls who come to this country seeking employment as housemaids usually bring with them as least one trunkful of household linen. It is really part of a potential wedding trousseau, for every Swedish girl counts upon getting a husband one day, and prepares against the event by years of sewing. The trous-seau is begun in childhood, and doubtless there are swedish girls on the verge of old maldenhood who pahetically carry about these evidences of preparation for

an event that seems destined to indefinite postpone ment.

--Women drummers have appeared in Europe, and, while not very numerous, those that are known are conspicuous for their ability and success. A young Swedish woman travels for a Scandinavian firm of machinists. She travels all over Europe, and expects to extend her territory. She recently arrived in London direct from Moscow, and was then expecting to start for Melburne, all in the line of her business. One London manufacturing firm employs several women com mercial travellers, and several makers of dress goods have at least one each. They find a woman's taste of great value in this especial line, and it is said would engage more women to travel if they could find them with the necessary business capacity, good appear

Among the more important articles in the North American Review for October, of Course, Mr. Glad-stone's rophy to the Duke of Argyll's attack on home rule is objet. Others of more local impertance are by the Bishop of Albany on the "Excise Law and the Saloons," by Sanator Vest on "The Real Issue"—meaning, however, the question of high or low tariff; and by Mr. Theodore Voorhees, General Superintendent of the Central road, on "The Buffalo Strike," Lady Jeune criticises the critics of her article, "London Society." and Governor Pennoyer of Oregon discusses certain "Paramount Questions of the Campaign." Mr. Henry Labouchere, who is not in Mr. Gladstone's Cabinet, talks bout the foreign policy of England; and the other articles are as timely as usual

His Cross. Druggist-Well, my little man, what can I do for you ? The Little Man-I want a bottle of paregor o to put ne to a eep.

Bruggist - Aren't you pretty young to be troubled

The Little Man-Not when I am rooming with triplets